COMMENTS ON CARLISLE.

HIS REPORT AND THE TREASURY

FIGURES DISAGREE.

While He Is Looking for a Surplus In the Future the Figures Show that

the Expenditures Are Stendily Ex-

eceding the Receipts - Republican

Senatrs Contend for Increased Revenue,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- Secretary Carlisle's

ong delayed report on the state of the Treasury

inances was laid on the desks of Senators and Representatives to-day in pamphlet form, but

created very little interest, and was not even re-ferred to during the brief session of the Senate

and House. The contents of the report had been

thoroughly foreshadowed by the Secretary's re-

cent address before the New York Chamber of Commerce and by the financial portion of the

President's message submitted at the opening of Congress. It was the general opinion that

the Secretary would merely elaborate the President's arguments in favor of the retirement of

greenbacks and to show that, as there is plenty of currency in the Treasury, no tariff legislation

is needed, and a reading of the report proves this opinion to have been correct.

The Secretary recommends everything that President Cleveland recommended. He wants

the greenbacks retired, the national banking system extended by the establishment of

branches in rural communities, a contraction of the currency to be avoided by authority to the

national banks to issue circulation up to the par value of bonds deposited, and the payment of a

authority to issue from time to time bonds payable in gold and bearing interest at a rate not

exceeding 3 per cent., and to exchange the bonds for United States and Treasury notes, and to

use the gold obtained in redeeming the out-

The remarkable ease with which the Secretary

conjures up large receipts in the future to make good his predictions that the receipts will soon exceed the expenditures is easily destroyed by

the facts contained in the daily Treasury statements, which furnish their own proof of the in-

accuracy of the deductions of the President and his Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Carlisle says, for instance, that the deficit for the year

ending June 30, 1895, was \$42,805,223.13,

that there will be a deficiency of \$17,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and

that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

there will be a surplus of \$6,008,926.83. He

layed in that body until after the Christmas holidays.

In order to ascertain whether the President's

eaches this rosy-hued prediction by figuring

standing notes.

But how will \$7 compensate for the trouble of coming to us? If so we've some incomplete lots of \$22 Suits reduced to fifteen dollars. Made this year of fine worst-

Neckwear in town-in our windows?

HACKETT, CARHART AND COMPANY.

Two Stores: Broadway and Canal Street. Broadway below Chambers Stree

echo of the President's accessed. In spite of the assertions by the President and Mr Carlisle that we do not need any additional r veaue, the fact remains that the deficit continues, and we must either increase our revenues or stop putting a mortage upon the homes of our people. If we have ample revenue, why has it been necessary to increase the public debt by the sale of bonds? The practical people of this country cannot be induced to believe the statements of the President and Secretary Carlisle that there is an abundance of money in the Treasury when appropriations are held up and we have to go to the money lenders of the world to borrow over \$150,000,000. If there is no need for additional revenue, why keep on borrowing money?"

Representative Payne of New York, an applicant for the Chairmaniship of Ways and Means, says he cannot these much reliance in the predictions of Secretary Carlisle, in view of the discrepancies in his past estimates as applied to the financial situation. "Of course, added Mr. Payne, "I realize that the outlook for any tariff legislation is rather discouraging, in the face of the statements made by the President and Supported by the report of Mr. Carlisle. It is also somewhat conflicting for the President and Mr. Carlisle to tell Congress that there is no need for further revenue, and then go out and buy bonds to pay the debts of the Government. According to the statements of the Secretary of the Treasury there will probably be a surplus instead of a deficit if the people spend more money and increase the customs receipts, and also if the people who have whiskey in bond take out greater quantities than herotore during the next fiscal year. His surplus revenue is simply problematical, and has a "sweet by and by flavor to it."

Vice-President Stevenson says he does not see that the financial situation is any nearer an adjustment now than it was when Congress assembled. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, he thinks, sustains the position taken by the President's message, and th

intion of the problem during the present session."

Senator Gray of Delaware, who is regarded as the spokesman for the President in the Senate, says he does not see how the Republicans can show the need for further revenue legislation in the face of the statements made to Congress by the President and Secretary Carlisle. Of course, said the Senator, the high protectionists are clamoring for a revival of the robber tariff, and it may be that they will go to the extent of making extravagant appropriations in order to make additional revenue a necessity. The mere fact that the Government sold bonds to meet certain obligations should not cause any alarm, for the same practice has been employed in England for a number of years back. It is not an unusual thing for England to put upon the street an issue of exchequer notes and take them up at her convenience. The same system could be applied here without disastrous results in the nature of short term low interest bearing bonds."

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

there will be a surplus of \$5,008,026,83. He reaches this rosy-hued prediction by figuring that for the coming six months of the present scar the receipts will exceed those of the first six months by about \$5,000,000. This estimate is worth very little, however, in view of the ract that the expenditures for the dirst six months of the present fiscal year far exceed what the Secretary thought a year ago they would be. He apolozizes for the fact that the deficit on June 30, 1895, was, in round numbers, \$13,000,000 more than he predicted by the statement that it was due to the action of the Supreme Court in declaring the income Tax law unconstitutional.

Hriefly the Secretary's statement that there will be no deficit in the Treasury and that no tariff legislation, therefore, is necessary, is based allogether on an estimate of what he thinks will happen during the next year and a half, although an entirely different result is obtained by a study of the daily Treasury statement of receipts and expenditures.

Secretary Carlisle's argument in favor of his various recommendations is a long and exhaustive one, couched in his characteristically clear and logical style, and hisdeductions might be accepted as sound but for the fact that he is from beginning to end contradicted by the unanswerable figures of the Treasury statisticals. His report, of course, will have no effect whatever in creating a sentiment in Congress favorable to his recembench sor the Israeury statisticans. His report, of course, will have no effect whatever in creating a sentiment in Congress favorable to his recembent of the greenbacks or the issuance of gold-bearing bonds is undoubtedly as strong as ever. The Democrats of the House, as a rule, give a perfunctory endorsement to the Secretary's conclusions and recommendations, but in the Senate a mere handful of Democratic Senators are willing to endorse them. The most enthusiant to the recommendation of the Administration will receive any sort of favorable consideration. The assault on the financial The Sugar Trust Witnesses Pall to Get WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- Chief Justice Fuller to-day announced the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States refusing preme Court of the United States refusing to issue an order to the District Courts not to proceed with the trial of the re-calcitrant Sugar Trust witnesses before the Sen-ate Investigating Committee until the question of the jurisdiction of the District Court has been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States. The defendants assert that the District Courts have no jurisdiction of the charge against them, but the courts themselves have ruled that they have and an angeal from ve ruled that they have, and an appeal from that judgment is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. As the Supreme Court has refused to advance that appeal for an early hearing, and also denied all other forms of relief proposed by counsel for the accused wit-nesses, their trial will doubtless proceed next month, as fixed by the District Attorney to-day

BROOKLYN'S WAR RECORD SCANDAL The Whole Matter Referred to the Corpo

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Al

dermen yesterday this report was submitted by the committee which investigated the scandal connected with the compiling of the war records and their disappearance for a while:

"From an examination of the proceedings of the Common Council, as well as from sworn testimony, it appears that the several appropriations made to complete the records amounted in the aggregate to \$12,850. The major part of this amount was paid in salaries to the clerks employed by the committee in their legitimate work in Brooklyn and Albany. Several warrants were paid to parties as yet unknown to this committee. Individuals whose names appear as payees swear they never received such moneys, nor were they entitled to them, having never performed any service for the city. They further swear that the endorsements on the warrants were forgeries."

A resolution was adopted referring the whole matter to the Corporation Counsel for transmission to the District Attorney. the committee which investigated the scanda

HERE ARE THE PENS

That are conquering the Pen-using World.

BIG (CAW'S "Safety" Fountain Pen. 22.50 to 51.00 CAW'S "Lady" Fountain Pen. 51.50 CAW'S "L

CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS.

Delegate Flynn Attacks Sloke Smith and Says He Is " Parading Around the Courtry Changing His Mind About Money. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- In the Senate to-day petitions were presented for a restoration of the wool and woolens schedule of the McKinley

tariff act, and for one-cent letter postage, Bills were introduced to exclude allens from public employment, and to protect public fores

reservations.
Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, instructing that committee to inquire and report by what authority the Postmaster-General levies fines against the pay of Post Office employees for mistakes and erroneous work; also by what authority Post Office employees are prohibited from suggesting legislation in their favor, and conferring thereon

with members of Congress.

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, asking the President of the United States to report what action has been taken in regard to the payment of the sugar bounty; and, if no payment has been made, to give to the Senate the reasons therefor

made, to give to the Senate the reasons therefor.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service, directing the heads of the several executive departments to cause a thorough and careful inquiry to be made regarding the employment of aliens in their several departments and to communicate the result to the Senate.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.), instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire what effect the difference of exchange between gold-standard countries and silver-standard countries has on the agricultural and manufacturing industries of the United States, was taken up, and Mr. Stewart addressed the Senate on the subject. He stated facts concerning the sending of Japanese manufactured goods to the United States and selling them far below the prices at which they can be manufactured here, instancing the matter of bloycless which the Japanese now sell in this city for \$12 gold), and he had read a despatch from San Francisco giving "details of Japanese invasion of the American markets," and saying that a Japanese agency in that city is selling parlor matches, doors, sashes, blinds, clocks, watches, boots, shoes, clothing, hat, caps, gloves, fancy goods, and notions at from 30 to 50 per cent, less than they can be manufacturing industry was not checked it was demonstrable that the manufacturing for the whole world would be transferred from the Occident to the Orient, and the only way of checking it was to abolish the present advantage of 50 per cent, which they had in exchange, and to make silver as valuable, proportionately, as gold.

"Something," he declared, "must be done, because if things remain as they rewestern. Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) offered a resolu-

make siver as variable, proportionately, as gold.
"Something," he declared, "must be done, because if things remain as they are Western civilization will shrink and shrivel, and the labor of this country is not only going to be put on a plane with Asiatics labor, but the Asiatics are going to have 50 per cent, advantage in the difference of exchange in selling their products here."

difference of exchange in sening their products here."

Mr. Stewart denounced the "gold combine," and charged that it controlled national conventions, directed the selection of Presidential candidates, and practically dictated the course of the Treasury Department. He hoped that the question would be examined and that the American peone would realize where they had been brought by the gold policy and would contend for the rule of the people under the Constitution.

can people would realize where they had been brought by the gold polley and would contend for the rule of the people under the Constitution.

No action was taken on Mr. Stewart's resolution, which still lies on the table.

The session of the House lasted an hour and forty minutes, and was devoted chiefly to routine business. Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for the reasons why that official had not, in accordance with law, thrown open to settlement the Wichits Indian reservation in Oklahoma, and inquiring whether any of Secretary Smith's relatives were interested in delaying the time of its opening. He severely criticised the Secretary for his dereliction in executing the laws of Congress, and asserted that there never was a Secretary of the Interior since the foundation of the Government who had devoted less time to his public duties than Secretary Smith, who, he said, was "parading around the country changing his mind on the money question."

To-morrow was set apart for the consideration of amendments to the rules of the Fifty-first Congress so as to permit an enlargement of the list of committees and an increase of membership thereon.

A bill was passed to legalize certain practices in vogue of importing fish and packing them in bonded warehouses for export.

Unsuccessful attempts were made to have printed in the Record various memorials and petitions on the Cuban and Armenian questions.

Messrs, Buli (Kep., R. I.) and Cobb (Dem., Mo.) were appointed additional members of the Committee on Accounts.

Bills were introduced providing for the registration of trade marks on bottles, boxes, barrels, and other receptacles; appropriating \$1,250,000 to reimburse the Southern States in part for unclaimed captured and abandoned military property sold by the Government, the amount named being about five per cent, of the total value of such property, and appropriating \$1,250,000 to widen, deepen, and improve the channel of the Elizabeth Kiver fro

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

A List to Be Presented to the Republican Caucus To-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. - The Republican committee to fill the committees of the Senate completed its labors to-night, and directed a call for a caucus to base for to-morrow immediately mon the adjournment of the Senate

When this caucus convenes, Mr. Mitchell, Chairman of the committee, will submit, and the caucus will doubtless approve the list of Chairmen, which takes care of every Republican and Populist member of the Senate.

The Republican personnel of the more important of the Senate committees will be as follows. a number of these committees having been in-ereased in size, owing to the calarged Republican representation in the Senate chamber Hean representation in the Senate chamber:

Committee on Commerce-Frye of Maine. Cultom of limots, quay of Pennsylvania, Squire of Washington, Meibride of Cregon, Eleims of West Virginia, Meibride of Cregon, Eleims of New Hampeline, Meiblide of Michigan, and Jones of New Hamplire, Hambride of Colombia-Meiblide of Michigan, World Colorado, Gallinger of New Hamplire, Hambridge of North Dakota, Fractor of Vernand, Vernander Merrill and Vernales Fractor of Colorado, California, Son of Jowa, Adrich of Thode Island, Platt of Colorado, and Jones (Populat) of Newala.

Forcean Relations—Sherman of Objective of Maine.

Forcean Relations—Sherman of Objective of Maine.

Finance - Morrill of Vermont, Sterman of Onio, Adison of Iowa, Adirch of Ethode Island Platt of Connecticut, Wobott of Colorado, and Jones (Populas) of Nevada.

Foreign Relations - Sherman of Onio, Frye of Maine, Davis of Minnesota, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Lodge of Newschitz Commerce. Collision of Islands, Chandler Ethodes of Minnesota, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Lodge of Newschitz Commerce. Collision of Islands, Chandler Islands, Chandler Collision of Islands, Chandler of Islands, Chandler of Minnesota, Chandler of Islands, Chandler of Minnesota, Thurston of Newschiesets, Teller of Colorado, Platt of Connecticut, Mitchell of Oregon, Davis of Minnesota, Thurston of Newschiesets, Caler of Wowning, Military Affairs - Hawley of Connect cut, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Shoup of Island, Proctor of Vermont, Elkins of West Virginia, Sewell of New Jersey.

Pacific Italiroads - Gear of Iowa, Davis of Minnesota, Wolcott of Colorado, Frye of Maine, Stewart (Populas) of Nevada.

Fost Officers and Fost Roads—Wolcott of Colorado, Mitchell of Oregon, Chandler of New Hampshire, Wilson of Washington, Burrows of Michigan.

Mr. Burrows of Michigan has also been added to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, Mr. Warren of Wyoming to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and Mr. Dubois to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A list of the committees as thus reorganized, if agreed to by to-morrow's caucus, will be handed to Mr. Gorman, Chairman of the Democratic caucus committee, and the Republicans expect the Democratic caucus to take action on their assignments by Thursday evening.

The vote in the Senate on the reorganization of the Committees will be nested to a holiday adjournment until a few days Mater. They insist that if they have the votes, and they contend they have, the committees of the Senate until after the holidays.

SKATED AFTER SUNDAY SCHOOL Slocum Dislocated His Shoulder and Came

LONG BRANCH, Dec. 16.-Harvey F. Slocum, a member of the choir of St. James's P. E. Church went skating yesterday afternoon on the South Shrewsbury River after Sunday school, and nearly lost his life. He went through the ice, but managed to keep his head above water by resting his full weight on his right shoulder. He was rescued by companions just in time to save him from drowning. His shoulder was dislocated.

Port Jefferson Wants a Light. PORT JEFFERSON, L. L. Dec. 16.-The mem

bers of Manhattan Harbor, No. 12, an organization of this place composed of pilots and masters who hold a steamboat license, are soliciting signatures to a petition, which will soon be sent to Congress and to the Lighthouse Board, with a

Lamberts. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Solid Gold Initial Rings.



In other styles at \$5,00 and \$6,00. Set with Diamonds, \$10,00, \$12.00, \$20,00

wenty thousand fancy stone rings of all kinds and for everybody. From 75c. to \$15.00.

LAMBERT BROS.,

LABOR VOIES FOR CINCINNAIL.

Square Garden Assembly Rooms yesterday was devoted chiefly to a discussion on the report of the Law Committee.

No union shall be recognized as a bona fide union, which is not affiliated with the national or international body of its trade, if there be one, or with the

sented.

It was declared by Delegate Lennon during the discussion that this resolution, which was in the form of an amendment, was an attack on the Knights of Labor, as it would strengthen the national and international unions and would exclude the Knights of Labor from a general union of their trades.

In the afternoon a motion to appropriate \$500 to organize the cotton spinners of the South was proposed by Delegate Robert Howard and carried.

It was announced that E. Cowie, the delegates

was proposed by Delegate Robert Howard and carried.

It was annonneed that E. Cowie, the delegate of the Federation of Mine Workers of England, had gone to Philadelphia to look after the interests of the miners, and that J. Mawdaley, the other English delegate, was going to New England to look after the textile workers. Vice-President P. J. McGuire of the Federation then presented to Mr. Mawdsley a gold-headed cane in the name of the Federation. He said there was a gold-headed cane for Mr. Cowie which would be given privately to him in Philadelphia. Before he left the hall Mr. Mawdsley repudiated a signed statement printed in a morning newspaper in this city and purporting to come from him.

paper in this city and purporting to come from him.

The Socialists received another setback in the decision of the Convention deciding to withdraw its charter from the international Machinista, a body with socialistic tendencies which set itself up as a rival to the regular union, it was voted to hold the Convention of 1896 in Cincinnati.

George Francis Train was then allowed the George Francis Train was then allowed the

and thrifty community, and if they could be actively employed, when needed in the circulation, they would materially aid in relieving the stringency, which, notwithstanding the abundance of currency in the financial centres, is sometimes severely felt in particular localities. The failure of the national bearing system as it now exists to meet these local requirements is unavoidable under the law now in force, which prohibits the organization of any banking asseciation with a capital less than \$50,000, and permits their organization with this minimum amount only in places having a population exceeding six thousand, no matter now small the excess may be, are compelled to rance a capital of \$100,000 in order to secure banking facilities under the statute, and if the population exceeding the three capital must not be less than \$2.00.000. The result of these provisions is that the people in the smaller classes of towns and citles, being unable to raise the amount of capital required by the law, are deprived of the advantages enjoyed by the clitzens of the larger places, and are consequently compelled to rely for accommodations upon banks at a distance, or borrow from commission bouses, brokers, and others nearer home, at high and frequently exorbitant rates of interest. The authority to establish branches, which will be legally and in fact simply adjuncts of the main association, and subject to the same limitations, restrictions, and subject to the same limitations, restrictions, and subject to the reasons stated, to great inconvenience and more or less loss on account of their inability to secure means for use in the conduct of their bushness. As the national banking law is now construed, branches cannot be maintained except by converted State banks, which are permitted to continue such branches as they had in operation at the time of their organization under the national system, and these are so few in number as to be of no great importance. difficulty in maintaining the reserve, even if there had been no surplus in the Treasury is until time to a conditions in the tomorphism of the conditions in the tomorphism. There had been no surplus revenue, and the desire to secure gold was wanted, and the desire to secure gold was due to a grow, in district of the other kinds of currency in circulation, and not at all to any approchension that the Government would not be able to discharge all its obligations in some kind of paper or colon. When the receipts for customs consisted very largely of gold, as was the case prior to July 1, 1892, before the results of our defective currency system had been fully developed. A surplus revenue enabled the Treasury to pay out gold without disturbing the reserve; and, besides, there was at that time no great demand for gold by the presentation of notes for redemption, and there would, therefore, have been no difficulty in maintaining the reserve, even if there had been no surplus in the Treasury; but the conditions have entirely changed, and an entirely different policy is demanded to meet the situation towexisting. With or without a surplus revenue, the Government can now procure gold only by negotiating domasor by making turchases under the statute, and this state of affairs, which is the natural result of causes still operative, is almost certain to continue until the causes themselves are removed.

It may be that a surplus in the Treasury would have a tendency with some of our own people to strengthen confidence in the general situation, but it would afford the Government no additional uses is of procuring gold, nor would it have any beneficial effect upon our credit in other countries, because the attention of their people is directed solely to the character of our currency system, and whether we have much or little money in the vaults of the Treasury is a matter of no possible concern to them. Relinctant as we may be to recognize the fact, our own persistence in an unwise policy has at last forced us into a situati of their organization under the national system, and these are so few in number as to be of no great importance.

During the past year official information has been collected through the office of the Comptroller of the Currency in relation to the banks and banking systems of twenty-five countries, from which it appears that, though their systems differ widely in many other respects, they all permit the establishment and operation of branch banks, and one of them. France, makes their establishment compulsory. In nearly all the old State banking systems in this country branches for the transaction of commercial business, and, in some cases, for the issue of notes, were provided for; and they are now authorized and in operation under the laws of twenty States. So far as known, the policy of permitting the establishment of branches has been entirely successful, and the fact that it has been adopted and athered to by so many countries in different parts of the world affords good reason for the belief that it would not fail to produce satisfactory results here as a feature of our national banking system.

It is not probable that any plan for the permanent retirement of the United States notes and Treasury notes will be adopted that will not require considerable time for its complete execution, and I therefore respectfully urge upon Constraint in propriety of prohibiting any future

and the Government will have no further trouble in regard to the kind of money used in eithe its receipts or payments.

BONDE, NOT TAXES.

But even if this difficulty could be obviated, an attempt to impose taxation upon our people sufficient in amount to enable the Treasury to take up and permanently hoard all the legal tender paper, now amounting to about \$485,.000,000, would be the most remarkable financial experiment of modern times, while an attempt to secure by taxation within any reasonable period a sum sufficient for their redemption and cancellation as they may be received into the Treasury, although not quite so impracticable as the other, would just as certainly fail to secomplish the object intended. It would be impossible for the Treasury to hold for any considerable time a surplus of \$485,000,000, or anything near that sum, in opposition to the popular demand that would be persistently made for its distribution by appropriations for pretended public purposes, or by deposits in the banks to be used by them in making loans to the people. Our own experience upon this subject ought to convince us of the futility of such a scheme. The Government has never been permitted to hold a larne surplus without continuous aglintion for its reduction, and it is not reasonable to suppose that it will ever be allowed to do so. The existence of a large sum in the public Treasury, not needed for the public service, at once develops two powerful opposition forces in the country, one demancing an immediate reduction of texation, the other demanding an immediate reduction of texation, the other demanding an immediate reduction of texation, the other demanding an immediate reduction of the public service, at once develops two powerful opposition forces in the country, one demanding an immediate reduction of the nature of the public service, and the large deposits in banks and purchase of unmatured bonds within the last decade, are familiar examples of the almost inevitable effects of attempts to hold a surplus in the Tre

twice heretofore.

The opinion seems to prevail to some extent that the mere possession of a surplus in the Treasury would prevent withdrawals of gold, and thus tender the issue of bonds for the pro-

Treasury would prevent withdrawals of gold, and thus render the issue of bonds for the protection of the reserve unnecessary; but this view of the subject is founded, in my judgment, upon an entire misconception of the causes that have produced the withdrawals. What those causes were, I have already undertaken to show, and, unless I am wholly mistaken, they have very ittle, if any, relation to the amount of money held by the Government, or to the amount of noney held by the Government, or to the amount of money the Government, or to the character of money that it might be able to supply and keep in circulation. In other words, it was appresent-ion as to the kind of money to be used, and not as to the kind of money to be used, and not as to the kind of money on hand, that is rought our securities back from abroad for sale, caused foreign investors to withdraw their capital and foreign creditors to collect their debts, and compelled our own people to suspend or contract their business operations, and thus diminish the incomes of employers and greatly reduce or entirely step the wages of labor.

HISTRUES TO FOUR PRESENT CURRENCY.

FUNDING THE LEGAL TENDERS.

1876. The average animal cost of supervision has been \$473.848, while a tax of one-fourth of one per cent, on the average annual circulation would have yielded \$680.194. The gain to the Government on account of national bank notes lost or destroyed, and which are consequently, never presented for redemption, is estimated to be two-fittins of one per cent, upon the total amount issued, and has, according to this estimate amounted to the sum of \$2,805.718. From this statement it appears that we can well afford to relieve the people of this tax, which although advanced in the first instance by the banks, must, like all other charges upon the means of production or upon consumption, be paid in the end by the masses who use the taxed article. In this case the tax is returned to the banks in the form of a higher rate of interest on loans than would otherwise be exacted, and is then shifted from one to another through the successive stages of trade and production until it falls at last upon the consumers of products.

NATIONAL BANK BHANCHES.

NATIONAL BANK BRANCHES.

As a part of the plan for the retirement and cancellation of the legal-tender notes, the Treasury should be relieved from responsibility for the redemption of national bank notes, except wern, mutilated, and defaced notes and the notes of failed banks, and each association

and the Government will have no further trouble in regard to the kind of money used in eithe its receipts or payments.

which the withdrawals can be made. Many partial and temporary remedies may be sog-rested and urged, with more orders plausibility, but this is the only one that will certainly re-move the real cause of our troubles and give assurance of permanent protectic, against their recurrence in the future.

Treasury notes will be adopted that will not require considerable time for its complete execution, and I therefore respectfully urge upon Congress the propriety of prohibiting any future issues of such notes, or of national bank notes of less denominations than ten dollars. The reasons for this recommendation have been fully stated in former reports and need not be repeated here. Such a policy would make room in the circulation for silver coins and silver certificates of small denominations, thus increasing their use among the people in the transactions of their daily business and preventing their frequent return to, and accumulation in, the Treasury. The large silver certificates now outstanding could be retired and cancelled when received and smaller ones substituted for them, so that there would be no diminution of the amount of small currency in circulation, and the ultimate result would be an increased use of our present stock of silver in the form of subsidiary coin or standard dollars and certificates.

J. G. Carlinkie, Secretary.

To the Hon. Thomas B Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives. recurrence in the future.

FUNDING THE LEGAL TENDERS.

This can be most successfully and economically accomplished by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue from time to time bonds payable in gold, learing interest at a rate mot exceeding three per centum per annum, and having a long time to run, and to exchange the bonds for United States notes and Treasury notes upon such terms as may be most advantageous to the Government, or to sell them abroad for gold whenever, in his judgment, it is advisable to do so, and use the gold thus obtained in redeeming the outstanding notes. Under the operation of such a plan, if judiciously executed, there could be no improper comtraction of the circulation, because if it should at any time be found that other forms of currency were not being supplied to the extent required, exchanges of bonds for notes would be suspended, and gold would be procured by selling the securities abroad. In order to further facilitate the substitution of other currency for the retirement of legal tender notes, the national banks should be authorized to issue note equal in amount to the face value of bonds deposited to secure them, and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of one per centum per annum. When the national banking system was established the bonds of the United States were selling below par in the market, and there was, consequently, a sufficient reason for limiting the amount of the circulating notes authorized to be issued to ninety per centum of the face value of the recurities deposited, but this reason has long since censed to exist, and the limitation should be removed. The only object to be accomplished by requiring a deposit of honds is the certain security of the notes issued by the banks, and under existing conditions that is just as completely assured when the amount of the issue equals the face value of the bonds as when it is limited to a percentage.

Unit 1883 there was a tax upon the capital and deposits of national bank, as well as a tax

BAR IN GOWANUS CANAL.

Congressman Fisher Proposes to Have the Government Remove It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Congressman Fisher of Brooklyn to-day introduced in the House a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to prepare and submit plans and estimates for continuing the work upon Gowanus Canal, New York, with a view to secure a depth of eighteen feet, from Percival street to Hamilton avenue bridge. This action is not to be construed to commit the Government to proceed with the construction of this imprevement.

Mr. Fisher says that the Government work stops at the intersection of Percival street, while the jurisdiction of the city of Brookly ends at the Hamilton avenue bridge. This leaves a bar between the two points, over which there is only seven feet of water. Where the Government has been operating there is twenty-six feet of water, and where the city has dredged there is eighteen feet. As a result no boat can get from the Government dredging into the city basin. The purpose of Mr. Fisher's resolution, therefore, is to make the Government work of some use and permit vessels to get up to the city. feet, from Percival street to Hamilton avenue

Proposed Telegraph Cable to Cuba. Washington, Dec. 16. The proposed con-struction of a telegraph cable from the United States to Cuba was brought up anew in the Senate this session by a bill introduced to-day by Mr. Carter which contemplates the building by Mr. Carter which contemplates the building of such cable by a private corporation. The company is organized under the laws of New York, and asks for authority to lay its cable through the waters controlled by the United States and make a landing on the coast. It agrees to complete the work within two years, and asks, as an indirect subsidy from the fovernment, a contract to carry any and all Government messages at the rate of \$25 per nautical mile per annum, without additional charges of any character.

Beath of a Noted Apache Chief,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.-The Indian bureau to-day received advices from Agent Myer of the San Carlos reservation of the death of Eskimazin, a noted Apache chief. He was one of the oldest chiefs of this tribe, and during the days of the Indian fights was a great warrior. Three or four years ago he was held as a prisoner of war and placed within the coulines of the military post at Mount Vernon Harracks, Ala., but about a year ago he was released and returned to Arizona.

cept wern, mitilated, and defaced notes and the notes of inited banks, and each association should be required to redeem its circulation at its own office and at agencies to be designated by the Comptroller of the Currency, as was the case prior to the passage of the act of June 20, 1814; or, if this is not considered expedient, and the present system of current redemption by the Treasury is continued, the Secretary should have the power, after a future date, to be fixed in the law, to require the banks to keep their five per cent, redemption fund in gold coin and to deposit gold coin for the withdrawal of bonds whenever circulation is to be permanently surrendered or reduced. Without the adoption of one or the other of these provisions the holders of bank notes, after the retirement of United States notes and Treasury notes, might demand the redemption of such notes in gold, even though the banks had not deposited that coin in the five per cent, redemption fund, and, although the Government would be under no legal obligation to redeem with a different kind of currency from that deposited there might be Easy to Take thorough, satisfactory, but gentle in effect.

Hood's Pills

Tuesday,
Dec. 17th.

Eider-down Robes,

Silk Skirts. (striped Taffeta, umbrella shape, full size).

\$6.45. Maids' Aprons, (with Insertion or tucks and Hamburg

35 cts. Nurses' Aprons,

(with three rows of insertion). 95 cts.

Lord & Taylor.
Broadway & 20th St.

CONGRESS AND THE NAVE. Medical Corps-A Pacific Coast Training Station-Retirements.

circumstances under which its refusal to do so would create financial disturbance by impairing confidence in the value of the notes.

Whatever objections to a national banking system may have heretofore existed, or may still exist, among our people, upon economic or other grounds, the fact must be recognized that it has been so long established, and, notwithstanding its admitted defects, has served such a useful purpose in furnishing a convenient form of currency of uniform value throughout the country, that, an attempt at this time to abilish it, or materially abridge the franchises of the institutions organized under it, would not only be unsuccessful, but would provoke injurious agitation when the presentence condition of our fiscal affairs demands repose and such a restoration of confidence us will enable the people to await themselves of all the facilities that, can be afforded for the facilities that can be afforded for the facilities that can be afforded for the facilities at all useful to the community it would be an act of bad faith to deprive then of the privileges thin secured; but if, without detriment to any interest, the scope of their onerations can be so extended as to bring them closer to the people in barts of the country remote from the laws as would most certainly accomplish this purpose. One of the most serious objections heretofore urged against the system as it now exists has been that, while it is well adanted to large commercial communities, where capital is easily concentrated, it has not furnished the necessary banking facilities to the small centres of local trade where, especially at certain seasons of the year, such facilities to the small centres of local trade where, especially at certain seasons of the year, under facilities are greatly needed to explain the reference, that any system which will promote such a distributions. The cally accessible, upon reason WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.-The bill of Mr. Hall or reorganizing the medical department of the navy expressly avows that the basis chosen is that of the medical department of the army. It provides for a Surgeon-General (Commodore) 15 Medical Directors (Captains), 14 Medical Inspectors (Commanders), 50 Surgeons (Lieutenant-Commanders), 60 Surgeons (Lieutenants), and 40 Junior Grade Surgeons (Junior Grade Lieutenants). They are not to exercise command by virtue of the military rank thus given them. The Surgeon-General is to be on a footing with the Surgeon-General of the army as to tenure of office, and is to be chosen fro officers not below the grade of Medical Inspector. Appointments as Junior Grade Surgeons are to be governed by the laws now relating to the grade of Assistant Surgeon. All medical officers are to be examined for promotion by a

medical Board. The Meyer or Huling bill on the same subject establishes 15 Medical Directors with the rank of Captain, 15 Fleet Surgeons with that of Commander, 30 Staff Surgeons with that of Lieutenapt-Commander, 35 Surgeons with that of Lieutenant, 40 Junior Grade Surgeons with that of Junior Grade Lieutenant, and 30 Assistant Surgeons with the rank of Ensign. It requires examinations for entrance and for all promotions, with sea service as Assistant Sur-

geon for two years before promotion. The difference in grades and titles is obvious; and, further, while the Hall bill declares that its provisions, the Huling bill, with its provisions for giving staff officers pay like that of corresponding line officers, would cause some medical officers to lose pay. The Huling bill allows the Secretary of the Navy to appoint, for temporary service, such Acting Assistant Surgeons as exigencies may require, in case of

war.

A training station for naval apprentices on Yerba Buena or Goat Island, off San Francisco, is contemplated by a bill of Mr. Perkins, which appropriates also \$100,000 for the necessary buildings. appropriates also \$100,000 for the necessary buildings.

A bill offered by Mr. Morse retires enlisted men of the army, navy, and marine corps, with three-fourths pay after thirty years' service, war service counting double, and after twenty-five years if physically disqualified for active service while in the line of duty. There seems to be good reason for putting the navy on the same footing as the army in this matter, but these service limits have hitherto not found fayor.

these service limits have hitherto not found favor.

There is a joint resolution in the House for presenting to Capt. D. P. Slattery, "laie acting Ensign of the gunboat Cricket," a gold medal in testimony of "the high sense entertained by Congress of the many acts of bravery ani heroism performed by the said naval officer during the late war of the rebellion." There is a bill, also, to transfer Pay Inspector Stevenson from the half to the three-fourths retired pay list.

There are House bills to appropriate \$150,000 to buy land opposite the Gosport Navy Yard, and to select a site for a Navy Yard and drydock on or near Sabine Pass. This last is the place which has figured so prominently in

dock on or near Sabine Pass. This last is the place which has figured so prominently in River and Harbor bills.

If the joint Commission's bill on navy reorganization is passed, men will hereafter be enlisted for four years, with all the privileges of naturalization, continuous service and retirement now given to soldlers, and firemen and coal heavers will be retired after a continuous service of twenty-nive years. This last is a concession to the laborious and trying nature of their duties. Again, enlisted and petty officers will have ratings and warrant ranks corresponding to those of private, corporal, sergeant, first sergeant, and sergeant-major in the army, with as many in these grades as the interests of the service require. he service require.
A reënlistment for four years within three the service require.

A redulistment for four years within three months of honorable discharge will entitle the man to be paid for that interval, and he will be considered as being refulisted on the day after the discharge, so as to get the hencilts of continuous service. Roys between 14 and 17 years of age may be entisted as apprentices, with the consent of their parents and guardians, to serve until 21, being promoted from grade to grade, if fit, after not less than a year in each grade. If the present warrant officers are all to be examined by Boards of officers, and those not qualified for duty are to be retired on three-fourths, one-half, or one-third pay, or with one year's sea may, according to their length of service. No entisted man or petty officer is to be reduced in rating except by sentence of a general court.

Again, enlisted men who have served twenty years may be assigned to Navy Yard duty as captains of the watch, watchmen, and shipkeepers, and shall then be additions to the number of men allowed to the navy, rinally, there are provisions for commissioning three culisted men each year as Ensigns, and two as Assistant Engineers, if the vacancies exist after the specified number of graduates is appointed. This would be a great change in the haval service, yet only one more step in the footing of those in the army.

DISMISSALS AT THE NATY YARD. Commodore Fisher of the Councile Yncht

Club Calls for an Investigation. Washington, Dec. 16. - The repeated dismissals among the mechanics employed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard during the past six weeks have led Mr. Fisher of Brooklyn, who is Commodore of the Canarsie Yacht Club and who represents the Fourth New York district to introduce to-day a resolution which directs the Committee on Civil Service Reform, when appointed, to investigate the report that mechanics employed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and who obtained their places after a competitive examination, have been discharged by the constructor

ination, have been discharged by the constructor at said yard on the charge that they are incompetent. In explanation of his resolution. Mr. Fisher said:

"The present constructor at the Brookiyn yard is Mr. Bowies. He was appointed six weeks ago. Since then the dismissals among the skilled laborers at the yard have been numerous. They aggregated, week before instances. They aggregated, week before instances. They aggregated, week before instances. But in the proceeding week the number was fifty. Possibly 200 in all have been discharged since Mr. Bowles assumed control. It strikes me as extraordinary that the men who secured their piaces after a competitive examination and who built the Maine and Chacimatishould be dismissed for incompetency by the officer under whose direction the Texas was constructed. Moreover, being dismissed for incompetency, they are estopped from being enrolled and employed in the future."

William Hart's Pictures to Be Sold. The executors of the late William Hart, N. A. will sell at auction, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings of this week, a number of fine oil paintings and pencil and sepia drawings, at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 300 Fifth avenue, near Thirty-fourth street. The Rev. Dr. Miller Going to Baltimore.

W. Miller, pastor of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, has accepted a call to succeed the Rev. Dr. Richard Harcourt as paster of Grace Church, this city.

indiverge upon Congress the propriety of prominima any future issues of such notes, or of
mational bank notes of less denomination than
tendollars."

"There," said Mr. Dingley, "Is the way be
would provide for a prompt settlement of the
existing difficulties. A considerable time means
at least five years, and that its what he calls a
prompt measure of relief.

When asked as to the best legislative remedy,
Mr. Dingley said that intelligent people understand that when the revenues are not sufficient
to meet the requirements of the Government
there are but two ways to meet the difficulty.
One is to borrow, as the present Administration
has been doing, and the other is to increase receipts to meet legitimate demands. He says it
is not for the members of the House to consider whether the President is a Democrat and
the Senate is at the mercy of the Populists,
but it is the duty of the majority in the House
to meet the business proposition fairly and
squarely, and toss a revenue raising bill that
will provide sufficient means to defray the expenses of the Government. If the President
decides to veto such a measure, then the responsibility reats with him and not with the
Republicans in the House.

Representative Cannon of Illinois, who will
probably be Chairman of the Appropriations
Committee, says he does not see that Secretary
Carlisle's report throws any additional light
upon the financial question. "What can Congress do," he said. "when the President and the
Secretary of the Treasury tells us that
there is no need for further revenue? While
the people of the country cannot be
fooled by the juggling of the figures by the Treasury experts, they are
intelligent enough to know that nothing in the
way of practical legislation is to be expected
while the President and Congress are so wide
apart on the subject. They also understand
that if there was enough money in the Treasury
to pay all just demands made upon the Government it would be unwise financiering to berrow
money to the extent of over \$150,00, BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.-The Rev. Dr. George

would bridge the distance between you and the sort of a Suit you have in mind. ed cassimeres-new, stylish.

Have you seen the handsomest 50c. New effects received daily.

small tax on circulation, and the issuance of post time bonds for the payment of the current expenses of the Treasury. He insists that the depletion of the gold reserve is in ne way connected with the pres-ence or absence of surplus, but to the radical defect in the currency laws brought about by the "endless chain" of the redemption and reissuance of greenbacks. The Necretary's plan for getting rid of this obstruction to financial reform is already recommended by the President, to give the Secretary of the Treasury

The delegation charged with presenting to President Cleveland the certified copies of the State Constitution adopted by the people of Utab, and a transcript of the result of the voto for Statehood, were received by Mr. Cleveland at the White House to-day. Gov. West and the Election Commissioners, Messrs. J. R. Letcher and Hoyt Sherman, headed the party. The certified copies were handsomely bound in a black leather case. The President formally received the volume, and said that it would be his duty to examine the documents to see if they compiled with the provisions of the Constitution and the enabling act. On the completion of this examination he will issue a proclamation naming the date on which Utab State Constitution adopted by the people of proclamation naming the date on which Utah shall be admitted to Statehood.

The police are confident that the so-called bomb" left on the Spanish Minister's door step Sunday morning was a harmless affair, but they are searching for the perpetrator of the hoax. The package was a common pasteboard box partially filled with crushed coal, some granular substance like sugar, and two wornout zinc sticks from a gravity battery. The fuse was merely a slip of twisted paper, which was not burning when the butter discovered the package, but which had apparently been ignited at one time. While Minister Dupuy be Lome had no idea the affair was explosive, he is opposed to such jokes, and is anxious for the nolice to eatch the offenders. The police place it on a par with the alleged "infernal machine" sent to Chief Justice Fuller some time ago, which simply consisted of fulminating powder and shoe blacking.

Mr. Arnold introduced in the House to-day a step Sunday morning was a harmless affair, but

layed in that body until after the Christmas holidays.

In order to ascertain whether the President's financial policy had been in any way popularized by the elaborate and plausible argument made in its behalf by secretary Carlisie as Secretary the elaborate and plausible argument made in its behalf by secretary Carlisie as Secretary the elaborate of the leaders of both parties in both Houses for their opinion, and a few of the many statements are here quoted as samples of them all.

Mr. Dingley of Maine, who will be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, says that the report of Mr. Carlisie throws no additional light upon the financial situation, although he is a little more frank in dealing with the bond question, for he admits in so many words that the proceeds of the bonds bought by the Morgan-Brexel syndicate were used to defray the current expenditures of the Government. In that respect alone, Mr. Dingley says, the Secretary of the Treasury differs from the President in his annual message to Congress.

"We can only use the past as our lamps to gnide us in the future," continued Mr. Dingley, picking up a copy of Mr. Carlisle's report of 1894. "A year ago the Secretary assured the country in his annual report that the deficit would not exceed \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year of 1894, "A year ago the Secretary assured the country in his annual report that the deficit would not exceed \$20,000,000. He also assured us that this year we would have a surplus instead of a deficit, yet we have his official statement now that there is a deficit of sax,000,000. Under the circumstances we cannot place much faith in Mr. Carlisle's financial predictions. He promises us that there will be a surplus next fiscal year, yet he admits that during the first ten days of the present month there was a deficit of ove \$2,000,000. In view of past events, we are bound to make allowance for the financial forecasts of Mr. Carlisle, To show the weakness of his position, he devotes considerable space to telling us that the only remedy Mr. Arnold introduced in the House to-day a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the erection in Washington of a statue to Major-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, the proposed statue to be erected under the supervision of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. A bill was also introduced providing for the erection of a statue to Major-Gen. Siccum.

When Secretary Carlisle's report was laid be-fore the Senate to-day, Mr. Voorhees, the present Chairman of the Finance Committee, expressed the belief that a resolution declaring it to be inexpedient and unwise to retire the greenbacks would scarcely receive fifteen nega-tive votes in the Senate.

SENATOR STEWART AGAIN DE-NOUNCESTHE "GOLD COMBINE,"

OPEN EVENINGS DURING DECEMBER.

3d Av., corner 58th St.,

Train and Charlotte Smith Talk to the Federation Convention. The morning session of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor at the Madison

The following motion was thrown out after a lively discussion:

A.F. of L.

No union affiliated with the A.F. of L shall be permitted to affiliate with any central body in which non-affiliated unions as described above are represented.

George Francis Train was then allowed the privilege of the floor.

"I have spoken to Nihilists, Socialists, Communists, Anarchists, and all sorts of radicals," he said, "and never felt prouder to address abody of men than I do to address the Federation delegates. I am glad to see so few among you either with baid heads or their hair parted in the middle." He said that he had employed 100,000 men in his time and never had a quarrel with a work-

his time and never had a quarrel with a workingman.

When he learned that the English delegates had left the hall he said:

"It was the damndest piece of check I ever knew for England to send delegates."

Mrs. Charlotte Smith of the Women's National Industrial League of America, and President of the Woman's Rescue League of Boston, made a speech, in which she advocated the centralization of disorderly houses and police protection for their immates.

"There were 15,000 prostitutes turned "gin Boston by the stroke of a pen by the Chica of Police," she said. "There were 20,000 or 30,000 thrown out in New York. What will you do with these women?"

do with these women?"

She said that the Boards of Health ought to take disorderly houses under their care after the houses had been centralized.

A discussion as to the part the trades unlons should play in politics was under way when the Convention adjourned until to-day.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS. Changes in Stations and Duties of Officers-

SHINGTON, Dec. 16.- These naval orders have been issued: Passed Assistant Paymaster John C. Carpenter has been ordered to examination for promotion at Wash

graphic office at Savannah.

Fingin r. H. Brown detached from the Hotchkiss
works and ordered to the Adams.

Assistant Engineer A. S. Halstead detached from the

New York Navy Yard and ordered to Camden, N. J.
Passed Assistant Engineer C. G. Rommell detached
from Cramps and ordered to the New York yard.
The following army orders have been issued;
it pursuance of instructions from the War Departmen, nowements of troops are ordered as follows:
From Cavatry—Troop A, from Fort Sam Houston to
Fort side. Troop D, trous Fort Rangeoid to Fort Sam
Houston; Troep E, from Fort Rangeoid to Fort Sam
Houston; Troep E, from Fort Clark to Fort Sam Houston, Troop S, troop Fort Sam Houston to Fort Rangmon tend troop F, from Fort Sam Houston.
Twenty-inited infontry—Company P, from Fort
ling, sld rayfort Clark; Company 9, from Fort Clark
to Fort E in good; Company B, from Fort Clark
to Fort E in good; Company B, from Fort Clark
to Fort E in good; Company B, from Fort Clark
to Fort E in good; Statistical associated to meet at New York Navy Yard and ordered to Camden, N. J.

length of vert clars, Company 6, from Fort Clark to Fort Brown.

A general court martial is appointed to meet at Pattsburgh Parracks. N. Y., for the trial of such prisoners as may be prought before it. Detail for the court from the Twenty-first Infantry: Major John N. Cec. Capts. Stephen P. Jocephy, William H. Boyle, Frederick H. E. Elsstein, Joseph W. Dumcan, William M. Boyle, Frederick H. E. Elsstein, Joseph W. Dumcan, William M. Boyle, Frederick H. E. Elsstein, Joseph W. Dumcan, William M. Boyle, Frederick H. E. Elsstein, Joseph W. Dumcan, William M. Boyle, Frederick H. E. Elsstein, Joseph W. Dumcan, William M. Boyle, Frederick H. E. Elsstein, Joseph W. Dumcan, William M. Boyle, Frederick H. E. Elsstein, Joseph W. Dumcan, William M. Boyle, Frederick Court for the Spanning H. Cheut, Second Lleut, Ralph H. Agrenyal court inartial is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court from the Sixth Cavalry. Major Thomas C. Lebo, Capts. Henry M. Kendall, Henry P. Kingsbury, Frank West, Louis A. Craig, Benjamin H. Cheever, and Augustus P. Hlocksom: First Lieut, John A. Harman, Second Lieut, Charles D. Rhodes, Judge Advocate.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Allen M. Bmith. Assistant Surgeon, Second Lieut, Corrad, Third Cavalry.

Leave for twenty-one days is granted Second Lieut, Leave for twenty-one days is granted First Lieut, Edward Gunty Wittenmyer, Fifteenth Infantry.

Leave for twenty days is granted First Lieut, Company Wittenmyer, Fifteenth Infantry.

United States Sugar Company, TRENTON, Dec. 16 .- The United States Sugar Refining Company filed papers of incorporation here to-day. Branches of the business are to be here to-day. Branches of the business are to be established in Camden, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and the capital stock is \$2,000,000, one-half of which is to be preferred and entitled to an 8 per cent. dividend annually, and no more. The objects of the company are the purchase, manufacture, refining, and sale of sugar, molasses, and kindred products. Business is to be commenced with \$10,000 padd in, the incorporators being as follows: Thomas W. Synott of Wenonah, N. J., 20 shares; John P. Whitney of Glassboro, N. J., 20 shares; George Burnham, Jr., of Philadelphia, 20 shares; Howard W. Lippincott of Philadelphia, 20 shares, and Charles B. Wikinson of Philadelphia, 20 shares, and Charles B. Wikinson of Philadelphia, 20 shares.

THE DOCTOR'S ADVICE.

George Patterson.-I am troubled with pains in my side, especially when I walk fast or run.
Take our Cardine, extract of the heart.
J. P. B., Washington. There is no better remedy inside or outside of a drug store for dyspepsia than

Gastrine. It cures!

W. L. G., Phil.-have a very weak stomach, and Take our Gastrine after meals. Natrolithic Saits, a teaspoonful before breakfast, for a week. Ceretirine, three times daily.

D. R. O., Boston.—For the local trouble, take our

Testine, three times daily. Once or twice a week Natrolithic Salts. THE DOCTOR. Natrolithic Salts. The above preparations and other specialties of the Columbia Chemical Co., Washington, D. C., including the famous

ANIMAL EXTRACTS

and NATROLITHIC SALTS, At all Druggists'. Send for Literature, Sold by REGEMAN, 196 Broadway, N. Y. Brooklyn, A. PARADIS, 191 Fulton st. (345)